

The Asheville Citizen.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SENATOR QUAY VOTES WITH THE DEMOCRATS ON THE SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

In the House Mr. Buchanan Makes and Withdraws an Objection, and the Territorial Bills Are Considered.

By Telegram to the Citizen.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 a. m., but it was only at 11:20 a. m., and as the result of a roll-call, that the attendance of a quorum was secured.

The credentials of Mr. Frye, for the senatorial term of six years from March 4th next, were presented by Mr. Hale, read and placed on file.

The Senate at 11:30 a. m. resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment reported from the finance committee, allowing a bounty of one cent per pound on sugar produced from beets, sorghum and sugar cane, grown in the United States.

The debate on the amendment lasted until 5 o'clock, without intermission, having taken a wide political range, and the principal speakers being Messrs. Reagan, Butler, Chandler and Spooner. During its progress a long discussion as to the constitutional power of Congress to give such bounties was carried on between Messrs. Spooner and Hoar on the affirmative side of the question, and Messrs. Gray, Butler, George and Reagan on the opposite side.

At 5:10 p. m. a vote was taken on the sugar bounty amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of ayes 27, nays 23, party lines being maintained on it except in the case of Payne, of Ohio, who voted aye, with the Republicans, and Quay, of Pennsylvania, who voted with the Democrats against it.

At 5:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.
HOUSE.—Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, objected to the approval of the journal, contending that it was incorrect in the statement that unanimous consent was yesterday granted to Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to offer as a substitute for the Dakota bill, his omnibus bill with certain amendments, instead of House bill 8466; which, under the special order, he was permitted to offer.

Mr. Cox, of New York, who was in the chair yesterday when the proceedings occurred, stated that he had submitted the request for unanimous consent and that it had been granted, and in this statement he was corroborated by Mr. Toole, of Montana, and Mr. Symes, of Colorado.

Mr. Buchanan thereupon withdrew his objection to the approval of the journal. Consideration of the territorial bills was then resumed, the pending question being on the McDonald substitute for the Springer omnibus bill, which is itself a substitute for the Senate Dakota bill.

The House proceeded immediately to vote upon the McDonald substitute, which has never been read, but which embodies the main features of the omnibus bill, except that it provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota.

The substitute was rejected—ayes 117, nays 122, Messrs. McDonald and Tarsney being the only Democrats joining in the solid Republican vote in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Springer then offered an amendment to the omnibus bill, providing that if a division of Dakota is authorized, and a majority of all the votes cast at the election provided for in the act shall be in favor of the Sioux-Falls constitution of 1885, it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux-Falls to submit to the people of South Dakota for satisfaction or rejection, the Sioux-Falls constitution of 1885; and also articles separately submitted at that time including the selection of a temporary seat of the government, with such changes as the Senate may name, and as to the boundaries of the proposed State; to the re-apportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such other amendments as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act.

Mr. Springer demanded the previous question on the pending amendments, on their third reading.

The Republicans demanded further time for debate, but Mr. Springer was obdurate, until Mr. Symes, of Colorado, threatened that unless an hour was allowed for discussion, the republican side would resort to filibustering.

Under this threat, Mr. Springer signified his willingness to permit the debate to run on for an hour.

Mr. Randall, however, came forward with an objection which he based upon the fact that the territorial bills had monopolized the time of the House for the past week, to the exclusion of the appropriation bills. Thereupon the edict of "don't vote" went forth from the republican side, and as the edict was obeyed, the House was left without a quorum.

Mr. Springer then withdrew his demand for the previous question, and the debate proceeded.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, moved to amend the Springer amendment by providing that if the Sioux-Falls constitution is ratified by the people of South Dakota, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of South Dakota admitted into the Union.

Agreed to; and Mr. Springer's amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

A similar provision, relative to the admission of Montana, was embodied in the substitute, upon motion of Mr. Toole, of Montana.

Mr. Daugherty, of Florida, offered an

amendment including Utah and Arizona, saying that he did not see why an omnibus bill of democratic origin should be in all of the republican territories and keep out the democratic territories. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The House then proceeded to vote on the omnibus bill as an amendment, and as a substitute for the Senate measure, and it was agreed to, by a party vote of yeas 133, nays 120.

Mr. Springer closed the debate on the bill in an eloquent, and flowery speech which gave rise to much applause.

The Senate bill, as amended by the substitution of the omnibus bill was then passed—yeas 144, nays 98.

Mr. Springer moved to amend the title, so as to conform with the body of the bill. Agreed to.

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7:30—the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At its evening session the House passed thirty private pension bills, and at ten o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

Again in Trouble—Run Into by a Haytian Gunboat.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 3.—The steamship *Haytian Republic* was run into by the Haytian gunboat *Nouvelle Vahrogue* on the night of December 20th, inflicting but slight damage to either vessel. The *Haytian Republic* was entering the harbor at full speed and could have steamed to her anchorage without any change of course, but when within twenty yards of the *Haytian Republic* her helm was suddenly put to port and remained so until she struck that vessel. Then her engines were reversed and she backed a distance of two hundred yards. She then again steamed at full speed until within a short distance from the steamer, when her course was slightly changed, just missing her. The gunboat was hailed both times, but no answer was made, neither did her captain attempt to ascertain the amount of damage she had done, or offer assistance.

After ascertaining the damage done, the *Galena* sent an armed boat's crew to the offending gunboat, where a statement was made that the jamming of the tiller-ropes was the cause of the collision. It is the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to sink the released ship, and is a question whether the scheme was not originated by higher authority than the captain of the gunboat.

A Collision at Sea.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamer *Richmond* hence for West Point, Va., returned with the schooner *Jacob Reed* in tow, this morning. The two vessels had been in collision. The steamer's port-bulwarks are stove in and aft of the pilot house and there is a small hole in her bulwarks at the main rigging. Her pilot house and fore and main rigging are also slightly damaged. The schooner's bow-sprit is broken off at the knightheads.

Ex-Banker Bain Found Guilty.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NORFOLK, Va., January 18.—The trial of R. T. K. Bain, director of the Exchange National Bank of this city, which failed in April, 1885, ended in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The indictment was for misapplication of the funds of the bank by check, when his firm, Bain & Brother, were indebted to the bank. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Pending motion for a new trial, Bain was admitted to bail.

Weavers Advising a Strike.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Weavers' Union last night it was decided to draw up resolutions asking for an advance of wages, condemning the Board of Trade for refusing to listen to the wishes of the weavers as expressed by the union, and advising a strike in the event of a continuance of the present policy of the manufacturers.

Ridenour Acquitted.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 18.—The jury in the Ridenour murder case was out at four and brought in a verdict of "a. guilty." Immediately loud cheers arose from the great crowd assembled. Ridenour had been twice sentenced to be hanged. After the judge had discharged the prisoner, crowds pressed around him to congratulate him.

Without the President's Signature.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The act granting the right of way to the Pensacola & Memphis Railroad Co., through public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, has become a law without the President's signature.

An Aged Journalist's Death.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Geo. W. Reed, one of the editors and stockholders of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, died at his residence, in this city, at seven o'clock this morning. Mr. Reed was seventy years of age.

A Shaking Up in Scotland.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A shock of earthquake was felt to-day in a portion of the Leith valley and in western Edinburgh, but no damage was done.

IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Commercial Epitome for the Week.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade for the week is as follows: Mild weather still retards business, and the practical effects of the recent agreement of the railroad presidents and bankers begin to be better understood. It is seen that an advance of rates has already checked, for a time, the distribution of products, and that it increases one difficulty which had beclouded our horizon otherwise clear. On the other hand, anxious manufacturers in iron and other connected industries when searching for signs of enlarged consumption, are forced to notice that the agreement of the bankers is in effect, that they will discourage the building of more competing railroads, and does not promise a large increase in the demand for iron.

Last year's production of rails was one-third less than the production of 1887, making a difference of more than 700,000 tons in the demand for iron, and yet the new year begins with a weekly production, according to the *Iron Age*, of 154,398 tons, charcoal, iron included; an increase of 5,485 tons over December. The immediate effect in the iron market is the weakening of prices and Southern iron is still offered at fifty cents less than similar eastern grades, though the latter are about fifty cents lower than a week ago, for foundry grades. Bar-iron, except the best, is exceedingly dull, and it is again stated that steel rails can be had at prices equal to 1887, at the mills, the sales thus far, 1889, being only 434,381 tons.

The coal market is also drooping, and there is a complaint that rates are cut by individual operators, and that the restriction fails to restrict.

The movement of dry goods is greatly retarded in nearly all parts of the country by unseasonable weather, and while the sales of woollens are but moderate, there is no animation in cottons, and prices are firm. An open winter affects the marketing of goods by country merchants, and also retards the marketing of products by farmers; but money markets, at substantially all points report, are good. While the actual dullness of trade is complained of occasionally at most points, business is called quiet or fair for the season. But the light demand at present for raw wool or cotton, does not prevent the firmness of prices. Hence holders have great confidence that the manufacturers will presently buy more liberally.

The London County Elections.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The London county elections have been completed. Of the one hundred and eighteen members, seventy are reformers, including Lord Roseberry, Sir John Lubbock, Lady Sandhurst, Mr. Harris, of the Drury Lane theatre, and socialist Burns, and forty-eight are independents. The contests do not involve politics, but a large proportion of the liberals being returned, indicates a change of opinion in the metropolis. All candidates who were members of the board of works, associated with recent plundering revelations, were rejected.

The Parnellite Commission.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the Parnell Commission met this morning R. T. Reid, M. P., one of counsel for the Parnellites, called the attention of the court to a placard issued by the Sheffield Telegraph, on which are printed these words: "The league murder ring; confession in open court." Presiding justice Hannen requested that the matter be embodied in an affidavit and submitted to the court. The taking of evidence was then resumed.

Cotton Report Yesterday.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular to-day, say: "Market has remained in an apathetic condition, as heretofore noted. At the opening the average list of futures were sold at from six to seven points over last evening, but free offerings soon wiped out this gain, and the market sold down to last evening's figures. There was a slight reaction."

No Sickness on the Galena.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Atlas line steamer which arrived here to-day from the West Indies, reports that the United States steamer *Galena* was at Jamaica on the 10th inst. Admiral Luce reported no sickness whatever on board of the cruiser.

Freezing 'Em Out.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The coldest wave of the season is passing over the northwest. Dakota reports 42° below zero this morning. At Morris, Minn., it was 30° below, and at Grand Forks, Dakota, it was 25° below.

West Virginia Solons' Trouble.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 18.—The nineteenth ballot was cast in the Senate to-day for president, but there was no election. The House met and adjourned until to-morrow without doing any business. It is thought the Senate will organize to-night.

Washington Notes.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$106,000. The Treasury department accepted \$122,000 in four and a half, at 109.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

THE REPEAL OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT SET DOWN HEAVILY—A Republican Exhibition of Opinion, Etc.

[Special Telegram to the Citizen.]

RALIGH, N. C., January 18.—In the Senate to-day, the principal bills introduced were the following:

To extend the jurisdiction, and increase the fees of justices of the peace.

To allow the commissioners of Cherokee to build a new jail.

The bill to repeal Chapter 144, laws of 1887, relative to the law, caused a wide debate.

The amendment, which the territory shall be closed by a fence, the law is operative, and the bill passed its second reading.

It leaves the fee for imposing the same as provided in the old law.

A bill to provide for the working of public roads by taxation and contract, was lost.

A bill to repeal the act forbidding hunting of deer in McDowell, Burke and Mitchell counties until 1891, passed its readings, as did also the bill to change the name of Charleston, in Swain county, to Bryson City.

The bill to authorize the commissioner of agriculture to offer a premium for the largest yield per acre for grain, Irish potatoes, hay and cotton, was discussed. Numerous amendments were offered, all of which, with the bill, were referred to the committee on agriculture.

The bill to prevent fraud in the sale of land and personal property, under mortgage, by requiring a notice at the court house for twenty days, passed its final reading.

The House had a long session to-day, yet handled only two or three really important measures.

Among the leading bills introduced were the following:

To remove the State Normal School from Newton to Morganton.

To extend the jurisdiction of magistrates in criminal cases.

The House sat down heavily upon the bill introduced by a Republican member to repeal the county government act. The same treatment was given another Republican measure, which was absurd in its petty meanness. It was a bill to change the name of Cleveland county to Cleveland. The time for a settlement of the State debt was extended to July 1st, 1890.

The bill to incorporate the town of Hot Springs passed its final reading.

There was a good deal of debate on the bill to prevent hog cholera, and it was necessary to recommit it.

The bill to allow Jackson county to levy a special tax, was passed.

The Cotton Market.

By Telegram to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Net 619, gross 4,796; futures closed steady; sales 88,000 bales; Jan. 96766, Feb. 97364, March 98667, April 99768, May 100769, June 101770, July 102566, August 103167, Sept. 99567. The following are total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1888: Galveston 541,571, New Orleans 1,286,549, Mobile 172,027, Savannah 680,513, Charleston 331,848, W. P. 129,446, Norfolk 389,394, Baltimore 37,833, New York 91,878, Boston 39,731, Newport 48,700, Philadelphia 31,046, West Point 299,272, Brunswick 41,352. Total 4,311,140.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 770; uplands 9 15-16, Orleans 10 3-15; net receipts at all ports to-day 30,344; export Great Britain 9,298, France 50, Continent 6,878, stock 9,145,037; weekly net receipts at this port 4,733; gross 41,079; exports Great Britain 9,110, France 1,597, Continent 8,180, forwarded 13,169; sales 2,611, spinners 2,343, stock 1,599,000.

2 P. M.—American good middling, 5 1/2; good ordinary, 5 1/4; low middling, 5 1/4; good ordinary, 5 1/4; ordinary 5d; sales, American, 13,700; Jan. 5 35-64d, seller; Jan. Feb. 5 34-64d, buyer; Feb. Feb. March, 5 33-64d, buyer; March, April, 5 32-64d, buyer; April, May, 5 33-64d, buyer; May, June, 5 34-64d, seller; July, August, 5 35-64d, buyer; August, September, 5 35-64d, seller; September, 5 35-64d, seller; October, 5 35-64d, seller; November, 5 35-64d, seller; December, 5 35-64d, seller; January, 5 35-64d, seller; February, 5 35-64d, seller; March, 5 35-64d, seller; April, 5 35-64d, seller; May, 5 35-64d, seller; June, 5 35-64d, seller; July, 5 35-64d, seller; August, 5 35-64d, seller; September, 5 35-64d, seller; October, 5 35-64d, seller; November, 5 35-64d, seller; December, 5 35-64d, seller; January, 5 35-64d, seller; February, 5 35-64d, seller; March, 5 35-64d, seller; April, 5 35-64d, seller; May, 5 35-64d, seller; June, 5 35-64d, seller; July, 5 35-64d, seller; August, 5 35-64d, seller; September, 5 35-64d, seller; October, 5 35-64d, seller; November, 5 35-64d, seller; December, 5 35-64d, seller; January, 5 35-64d, seller; February, 5 35-64d, seller; March, 5 35-64d, seller; 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